

feared both wings of the enemy, but owing to their large force and strong positions were unable to dislodge them entirely.

"At daybreak of Aug. 1 we resumed the attack and succeeded in expelling the enemy at noon and pursued them four miles in the westward direction. The enemy fled toward Anping.

"The enemy at Yangtsing consisted of two and a half divisions, with four batteries of artillery. The attacking operations there also progressed successfully and by sunset we carried the enemy's principal positions, but a portion of them offered the stoutest resistance and we had to bivouac the night in battle formation.

"At daybreak of Aug. 1 we resumed the attack and at 8 A. M. all the heights fell into our hands. The enemy fled toward Tanghoyen.

"The casualties are under investigation. We captured some field guns, but details are still unknown.

"In this engagement the attacking forces were at a disadvantage, first on account of the steepness of the ground, and secondly on account of the lack of suitable positions for our artillery, while the heat was over 100 degrees Fahrenheit."

#### HAICHENG MAY BE TAKEN.

Newswang hears that the Japanese have captured the town.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
NEWCHANG, Aug. 2.—It is reported here that the Japanese have captured Haicheng.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—A despatch to the Temps from Haicheng, dated Aug. 1, says that the Japanese have been for three days vigorously attacking the Russian positions south-southeast of Haicheng. The Russians are slowly retreating. The Japanese consist apparently of three divisions. A large proportion of their troops are fresh. Unhappily the weather continues obstinately fine.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A St. Petersburg despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the Russians have retired beyond Haicheng.

VICTORY NEAR PORT ARTHUR.  
Japanese Capture Shantalkow After Three Days Fighting.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
TOKYO, Aug. 2.—It is reported that after three days desperate fighting the Japanese have captured Shantalkow, an important defense of Port Arthur.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A despatch to the Standard from Odessa says it is unofficially reported that there is an important and irreparable breach in the defenses of Port Arthur. Public opinion is more or less resigned to the early fall of the fortress.

Shantalkow is on the railroad from Port Arthur to Kichow, and is between Igenzi Bay and Victoria Bay. It is about ten miles from the actual fortress of Port Arthur. It is a position of great strength, commanding a broad plain leading to Wuchuan, another strong position on hills about four miles from the fortress.

RAIN KUROPATKIN'S HOPE.  
Two Days of Downpour, Usual at This Season, Would Check Japanese Advance.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Aug. 3.—Although the Japanese telegrams are lacking in details, while the Russian despatches are marked with customary vagueness it seems probable that the heaviest fighting of the war has occurred near Haicheng and Liaoyang, resulting in the severe defeat of the Russians. Three great battles are reported.

The report of the occupation of Haicheng is not confirmed, but it may be assumed that this latest Russian reverse marks an important stage of the campaign. Haicheng has always been regarded as one of the strong places of Manchuria.

The question now is can the southern portion of Gen. Kuropatkin's army be intercepted before its retreat to Liaoyang is made good? The army is undoubtedly in the greatest danger, although it still has the railway to facilitate the movement of its baggage. It is an open question whether it is even worth while to hold Liaoyang, now that all hope of relieving Port Arthur seems to be gone.

The weather is abnormal. It would have been impossible in any August in the last four or five years for the Japanese to have taken the offensive in the plains on account of the rains. Gen. Kuropatkin doubtless counted upon the rainy season protecting him from serious attack while his army was growing until the end of August.

He may yet be assisted by a return of the usual weather. Two days downpour would be sufficient to check Gen. Kuroki's advance.

The Russian explanations of the Malacca and Knight Commander incidents do not satisfy English public opinion. St. Petersburg evades the question of the Dardanelles. The Russian action in the case of the Malacca is denounced, as her "visit," which means a search at Algiers, would, if admitted, be a tacit recognition by England of the volunteer steamer St. Petersburg's right of search. It is asserted that nothing justifies the sinking of the Knight Commander as she was carrying railway material.

#### TO SUPPORT KUROPATKIN.

Army of 50,000 Being Formed at Harbin, Rome Hears.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
ROME, Aug. 2.—The Gazzetta del Mulden correspondent telegraphs that the Russian military headquarters have been transferred to Vladivostok. A new army of 50,000 men is forming at Harbin for the relief of Gen. Kuropatkin.

The correspondent states that two Japanese divisions are within six and a quarter miles of Mukden.

#### FIERCE ARTILLERY DUEL.

Japs Fired 4,542 Shots in Four Hours on Sunday.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Aug. 2.—A news agency despatch from St. Petersburg says that the artillery engagement on Sunday was of the fiercest character. The batteries on the left flank of the Russian army fired 4,542 shots in four hours. Two hundred wounded men were despatched to Liaoyang the night after the battle.

The thermometer during the fight registered 112 Fahrenheit in the shade. The heat suffered severely from the weight of

their arms and the clouds of dust. Many of them had nothing to eat or drink for the whole day.

#### RUSSIA'S EXPLANATION.

Action in the Malacca Case Not to Be Taken as a Precedent.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—The Government has issued a statement regarding the seizure of the P. & O. liner Malacca, declaring that the liberation of the vessel was the result of the declaration of the British Government that her cargo was State property. It must not be inferred, says the statement, that the Russian Government has abandoned its intention of sending out isolated cruisers, as well as warships in general, to search for contraband. The statement also declares that the special commission given to the St. Petersburg and Smolensk, under which they stopped the Malacca, has already expired.

Russia's declaration is likely to cause comment in England. It says that the captain of the Malacca refused to show the ship's papers relating to the cargo, which refused to the seizure of the vessel, and the decision to send her to Libau. But in view of Great Britain's official statement that the Malacca was carrying State cargo only, Russia, acting in agreement with England, decided that a fresh "visit" should be paid to the ship at the nearest port in the presence of a British Consul. The visit took place at Algiers. The British Consul-General there certified that the military stores aboard were the property of the British Government, and that the rest of the cargo was not contraband. Hence Russia decided to release the ship.

#### SANK AMERICAN FISH CARGO.

Vladivostok Raiders Sank German Steamer Thru to the Bottom.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—Admiral Skrydloff reports that the British steamer Knight Commander stopped only after four shots had been fired at her. Copies of non-official and incomplete documents in her captain's possession and his declaration showed that the steamer was carrying to Japan a cargo consisting mostly of railway material.

Having established the fact that the vessel was undoubtedly carrying on contraband traffic, and being unable to take her to the nearest Russian port without manifest danger to the Russian squadron, she having insufficient coal, she was sunk, after taking off all her crew and removing her papers.

Afterward two Japanese schooners, with full cargoes of salt, were destroyed simultaneously. The schooner Schiller, from Australia for Yokohama, was stopped and inspected. She was released, as she was not carrying contraband.

On the morning of July 24 the squadron stopped the German steamer Thea bound from America for Yokohama with a full cargo of fish. She was regarded as a legal prize, and after her crew were taken off she was sunk owing to the impossibility of taking her to a Russian port.

There was no loss of life on the vessels sunk or taken.

PREPARING TO COAL AT SEA.  
Baltic Fleet Being Fitted Out With American Cable Ways.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—Ten vessels of the Baltic fleet, destined for the Far East, are lying in the roadstead at Cronstadt almost ready for sea. They are being fitted with American marine cable ways for coaling at sea.

#### RUSSIA WANTS TO SAVE SHIPS.

Tells Japan She Intended to Use Those at Yingkow as Hospital Vessels.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
TOKYO, Aug. 2.—The Jiji Shimpu says it learns that the Russians have notified the Japanese authorities that they intended to disarm a cruiser and transport at Yingkow as hospital ships.

A despatch from Yingkow states that on Sunday three torpedo boats and three sailing vessels entered the port. On Monday three warships entered.

The Russians are actively building roads at Kiyongheung and Honjin. They have nearly completed a bridge across the Tumen River.

The Kookum explains that the Korean reclamation question relates only to the improvement of waste crown lands, and is not connected with the acquisition of title. The Government, it adds, should, therefore, insist that Korea accept its proposals.

It is reported that the Korean Minister of the Interior, while visiting the Japanese Legation, explained to high officials that the outlook is brighter.

#### M. MURAVIEFF CHOSEN.

Present Minister of Justice to Become Minister of the Interior.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 2.—It is officially announced that Privy Councillor Muravieff, Minister of Justice, will succeed M. de Plehve as Minister of the Interior.

M. Muravieff was president of The Hague Arbitration Tribunal, which conducted the question of the frontier claims of Great Britain, Germany and Italy against Venezuela, and in rendering the decision he accused Japan of unfairness in regarding the present war with Russia without a formal declaration. Japan filed a vigorous protest.

On the day that M. de Plehve was assassinated, M. Muravieff drove to the Peterhof Palace to announce the news to the Czar, and on his way he was stoned by a mob and the windows of his carriage were broken.

#### RUSSIAN SHORT OF FOOD.

Prince Jaime Tells of Suffering in the Banks.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
ROME, Aug. 2.—The Giornale d'Italia prints several letters from Prince Jaime, son of Don Carlos, pretender to the Spanish throne, who is an officer in the Russian Army. In a letter dated Wafangdian, June 9, he complains of the want of provisions in the region of the present war with Russia without a formal declaration. Japan filed a vigorous protest.

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#### MEAT STRIKE SEEMS BROKEN.

CHICAGO MEN DOING NEARLY A NORMAL BUSINESS.

Packers Say They Are Within Twenty Per Cent. of the Usual Work—1,500 More Men—Mob Angry Over an Eviction—Strike Breaking Elsewhere.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Arthur Meeker, general manager for Armour & Co., said this afternoon: "The meat strike may be said to be at an end."

This assertion was made after the packers had brought in, according to their estimate, more than 1,500 new men, and after another official of Armour & Co. had said that the firms were doing over 80 per cent. of their usual business. Police reports of a large number of men brought in by the packers, however, contradicted the packers' statements. Inspector Hunt estimated that more than 1,200 strike breakers had arrived during the day.

All the trades in the strike were canvassed to-day to ascertain whether deviations had taken place. It was declared not a single case was discovered. Four hundred and sixty-two of the importations were Italians from Palermo.

J. O'Connor of Armour & Co. said: "The strike is broken, and effectually. We have all the men we want for present purposes, and also, as far as I know, so have all other packers. We are doing about 80 per cent. of our normal business. We have no favors to ask of the strikers."

It was said that the conditions in the stock yards plants to-day.

Armour & Co. On Work at Work.  
Swift & Co. 5,841 8,441  
Nelson Morris & Co. 4,190 2,722  
Nelson Morris & Co. 4,190 2,722  
S. & S. 1,354 752  
J. J. McNeill & Libby 1,154 774

Total. 13,528 15,448  
Strike toward settlement of the stock strike are to be considered in Denver when the National Live Stock Raisers' Association to-morrow will open its annual convention. Mortimer Levering of the Malloy Commission Company, chairman of a Chicago delegation of prominent stock yards commission men, said to-day the first day of the convention business would be set aside for consideration of the strike.

John J. Fitzpatrick, chairman of the press committee of the allied stock yards, said this afternoon that mandamus proceedings would be instituted against building Commissioner Williams to compel him to take action to stop the strike. He alleged violation of the city ordinance in housing strike breakers at the stock yards.

Crowds were around the commissary department of the strike. It was organized to-day. A new depot was opened at 4647 Wallace street, and 481 packages of food were distributed.

The union of the stock yards, which occurred near the yards, and several strike breakers were slugged and beaten by the strikers and the police. The union managed to quell each disturbance before anybody was injured seriously.

The first eviction resulting from the stock yards strike was the removal of men with several hundred strike sympathizers threatening two constables and their two assistants. Mrs. Thomas Anderson was put out of her home at 711 West Forty-fourth street. Mrs. Anderson's husband had worked for Swift & Co. When the strike began he quit and went away. Yesterday came the rent man.

Mrs. Anderson, ill in bed and unable to rise, told the collector she had no money. She refused to pay the rent. The constables saw bricks coming, and ran into the house from which they had carried Mrs. Anderson. The constables were then ordered to clear the crowd made a dash against the front structure and in a short time it was almost totally destroyed. A detail of police arrived and quelled the crowd.

#### KANSAS CITY, MO., Aug. 2.—More men returned to work in all the packing houses at a strike at the city.

Swift & Co. had 1,400 men in the plant this morning. They were working at 500 Cudahy and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger each reported an increase of about fifty over yesterday. These men were all hired in Kansas City.

A large day's killing was made at the Armour and Fowler plants to-day. About 1,500 men were working at the Armour and 3,225 at Fowler's. This is about the number at work when the strike was declared.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2.—Seven hundred strikers are named personally as defendants in a suit instituted in the Federal Court here to-day by the Cudahy Packing Company for an injunction to restrain the strikers from picketing and picketing the company's property and employees.

More especially the court is asked to restrain the strikers from picketing and picketing the company's property and employees. The company is lodging and feeding 500 strike breakers, who are not allowed to leave the plant for fear of violence. The strikers are picketing the plant and saying it was to keep their men from returning to work.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Aug. 2.—Members of the Meat Drivers Union did not picket their wagons this morning. They have struck in sympathy with the striking employees of the packing houses.

Managers of the packing houses say that the strike of the teamsters will inconvenience them, but not affect the outcome of the strike.

#### THREATS OF UNION MEN.

Attempt to Prevent Meat Strike Breakers From Leaving Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 2.—A serious clash between union men and men who were arranging to go to Chicago to work in the packing establishments of that city was averted here to-day. An advertisement appeared in a newspaper yesterday offering \$1.75 a day and board to 100 men to go to Chicago.

Applicants were directed to call at 1045 North Illinois street, and twenty or thirty men were there to-day in conference with a man named Grimes when some union men appeared on the scene. Grimes was stopping only temporarily at the number, which is occupied by Dr. Stoltz, and as soon as the union men reached the place they began to make trouble.

Arguments were followed by abuse, and one of the union men drew a knife. The crowd then went to the sidewalk. The union men declared that the men who had answered the advertisement should not leave the city and became so demonstrative that Grimes called the police. Dr. Stoltz tried to drive the crowd away, and finally Grimes left, followed by the men who wished to go to Chicago.

The union men dogged their heels, but Grimes took them around the block and brought the strike breakers back to his room. The union men placed pickets at the Union station and the Massachusetts avenue station and declared that no strike breakers should leave this city.

#### NO ROOSEVELT INTERVENTION.

High Authority That He Won't Interfere in Meat Strike—Inquiry Goes On.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—High authority was given to-day for denying the many published reports that President Roosevelt is consulting frequently with members of his Cabinet about proposed measures of intervention in the Chicago strike or about hastening the inquiry relative to a violation of the Circuit Court's injunction against the packers.

Neither of these things, it was said, had been mentioned by the President to the members of the Cabinet until to-day. At the regular Cabinet meeting the President has a brief reference was made to the

published rumors, but there was no discussion of the strike or of the inquiry which is being made by the Bureau of Corporations. Two members of the Cabinet, Mr. McMillan, in most emphatic language has held out no new and, and has not had at any time, the slightest intention of intervening between the beef packers and their striking employees.

The Bureau of Corporations of the Department of Commerce has not yet completed its investigation to determine whether the Chicago beef packers are violating the terms of the injunction issued last year by Judge Grosscup of the United States Circuit Court, prohibiting them from acting as a combination in restraint of trade.

Certain reports have been received from agents of the bureau, however, which seem to indicate that the packers were violating the Court's injunction. These reports are being guarded with secrecy, and the Department will give no information about the inquiry now going on.

The investigation is being helped along by the United States District Attorney's office in Chicago, under instructions from the Department of Justice, and Attorney-General Moody is kept posted from time to time on the progress of the work. It is certainly a matter of some importance, and it is believed that the Government will proceed fast enough to enable the Government to decide upon a course of action.

If the special agents now working on the allegations that the injunction is not being obeyed by the packers should be able to make out a good case, the Administration will have no difficulty in bringing the evidence before the Circuit Court.

#### Nebraska Republicans Watching Meat Strike.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 2.—A conference of Republican leaders, including State Chairman (Gov. McKelvey) was held at the State house to-day. Republican leaders have been alarmed for several days over political developments in connection with the strike of packing house employees of South Omaha.

It was said that the managers have received word from the national committee to keep close watch of the strike.

#### BASEBALL KILLS POLITICS.

Mississippi Campaigners Can Get No One to Listen to Them.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—Last year many complaints were made about the baseball fever, which raged among the negroes of Mississippi, particularly in the Yazoo delta. This craze, it was urged, greatly interfered with the picking of the cotton crop, and an appeal was made to the Legislature so to regulate baseball as to prevent it interfering with the cotton picking or cutting down the leaf.

This year it is complained that politics also is seriously handicapped by baseball. In the Sixth Mississippi district, where E. J. Bowers, the senior member, and Stone Deavers are campaigning for the Democratic nomination, they have found it almost impossible to get audiences because of the baseball fever.

Even John Sharp Williams has been unable to overcome the baseball craze, and on his recent return home had no one to meet him, the entire population of Yazoo City being in attendance at a baseball game in the suburbs. An arrangement will probably be made to combine baseball and politics and allow Messrs. Bowers and Deavers to men each game for a few weeks on the issue of the day. In this way they will be certain of large audiences.

#### DUCHESS NOT BADLY HURT.

Consuelo of Marlborough, Thrown From Her Horse, Is Progressing Favorably.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Duchess of Marlborough, who was Consuelo Vanderbilt, and who was thrown from her horse in Blenheim Park last night, is improving, but it is likely that she will be confined to her room for at least a week. The following official statement was issued at Blenheim to-day:

"The Duchess met with a slight accident yesterday evening while riding in the park. The electrical engineer was quickly on the spot with a motor and brought her Grace back to the palace. We are pleased to say that the Duchess is progressing very favorably."

#### MRS. ARTHUR PAGET HURT.

Falls Down Elevator Shaft in Her London Home and Breaks Her Thigh.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.  
LONDON, Aug. 2.—Mrs. Arthur Paget, on returning to her home at 35 Belgrave square last evening, opened the gate of an elevator shaft on the ground floor, intending to switch on the electric light in the elevator. The elevator was at the top floor, however, and Mrs. Paget stepped into the open shaft and fell to the basement, breaking her thigh and injuring her knee.

Mrs. Paget is a daughter of the late Mrs. Paron Stevens of New York.

#### No Passes for Steamers in Red Sea.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Lloyd's agent at Port Said states that no passes for the Red Sea are being granted to any steamships. The passes that were given recently by the Russian Consul to a German steamship was, it is said, unauthorized.

#### HORSE IN SUBWAY ENTRANCE.

Badly Cut by the Glass After Short Dash on Forty-second Street.

A horse attached to an express wagon ran away in Forty-second street, near Fifth avenue, last night, and galloped to Madison avenue, where he dashed headlong into the glass-enclosed entrance to the subway station. The horse was badly cut by the glass, and it took several policemen and a Bergh society crew half an hour to extricate him from his position.

Forty-second street was blocked for twenty-five minutes. Frank McCuskey, the driver, escaped injury. The horse was taken to the stable of a veterinary in the neighborhood.

#### Irkutsk-Pekin Telegraph Interrupted.

The Commercial Cable Company Issues the Following:

"We are advised of the interruption of the telegraph line between Irkutsk and Pekin."

#### Alexieff at Harbin.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HARBIN, Aug. 2.—Viceroy Admiral Alexieff arrived here to-day. He will proceed to Vladivostok on Friday.

#### TO END THE SUBWAY STRIKE

McDONALD SENDS A WARNING TO THE UNIONS INVOLVED.

If the Men Do Not Return to Work, Says the Contractor, Their Places Will Be Filled—Building Trades Employers Also Send out a Warning.

General Contractor John B. McDonald took a hand in the subway strike yesterday and notified James P. Holland, chairman of the Rapid Transit committee of the Central Federated Union, that unless the strikers returned to work their places would be filled.

Mr. Holland had requested a conference between his committee and the Rapid Transit contractors, to take place yesterday in the office of Mr. McDonald. The conference was to begin at 10:30 A. M., and the contractors were on time. They waited two hours, but no labor committee came. Mr. McDonald then sent out the letter, which says:

On June 4, 1901, the Central Federated Union and the sub-contractors of the Rapid Transit railroad entered into a written agreement intended to provide for the arbitration of any disputes that might arise between them. As you very well know, the sub-contractors have from the beginning fulfilled their part of the contract. You also know that when you have presented grievances from trades affiliated to your central body, I have been patiently and endeavoring to arbitrate and adjust the differences, and that I have repeatedly agreed to your demands in regard to these differences. In doing so I have borne in mind that we were engaged in the construction of a great public work, and that it was my duty and the duty of the sub-contractors to remove every obstacle to the speedy completion of the work.

It is a source of deep regret to me that after three years and over of faithful performance on the part of the sub-contractors, and a policy of concession on our part, the Central Federated Union, without warning, has permitted a strike to be declared upon the eve of the opening of the Rapid Transit subway. After public announcement had been made, after the subway would be ready for the operation of experimental runs, and after the day of August 1st, I have no alternative, and I am obliged to say that if the men who are now on strike do not return to work at once, their places will be filled without further delay.

The letter of warning prepared by the board of governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association on Monday to send to all the unions working under the arbitration agreement was not sent out. Instead, this letter was addressed to each of the unions involved in the subway strike and a similar letter was sent to the unions whose members have struck on the Trinity Building and other outside jobs.

The board of governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association at its meeting yesterday afternoon, and in the case of the strike that has been called on the part of the sub-contractors, the board of the Building Trades Employers' Association, 112 Broadway, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, at 4 P. M.

The unions sent representatives to this conference, and the meeting lasted about three hours. The unions on strike were asked to send their men back to work at once. A reasonable time will be given for the order to take effect before the board resorts to other measures.

#### MINERS PUT OFF STRIKE.

Will Make Further Investigation Before Deciding to Go Out.

SCANTON, Pa., Aug. 2.—President Nichols, at the conclusion of the meeting of the executive committee of District No. 1 United Mine Workers, held here, gave out the following:

"The executive board of District No. 1 decided to approve of the position taken by the miners' representatives on the board of conciliation. The instructions of the board of conciliation will be complied with. The board adjourned subject to the call of the chair in order to allow the officers to investigate and report back the names of such companies and collieries at which collections for check weighmen and check docking bosses are not being made in accordance with Umpire Wright's decision."

This is taken to mean that the officials of the mine workers do not care to call a strike at this time, and that the operators are to have another chance to withhold the amounts due check weighmen.

It is believed here now that the conciliation board will be continued. It will be some time, however, before the bitterness caused will have been modified sufficiently to make a call for a meeting advisable.

A week ago all signs pointed to another strike. To-day it is confidently believed that a compromise will be effected.

#### GOVERNMENT BLOCKS STRIKERS.

Capt. Sewell Fills the Places of Union Bricklayers Without Difficulty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The strike of the union bricklayers at Washington Barracks—a contest in which it was proposed to appeal to President Roosevelt to support the "longer" doctrine—has fallen flat.

Capt. Sewell, the army engineer officer in charge of the construction of the new War College building, has had no difficulty in filling the places of the